the Rough Riders is always interesting, but vester-day it was more than usually so, because of exciting episodes that relieve the tedium of camp life gan the night before, when Josephine, the mounnearly killed a horse

tosephine was a little kitten when given to the Arizona troop by a saloon-keeper of Prescott, and is nearly helf grown and able to kill a horse So when she slipped her collar the other night she made directly for the horses of the 2d which were the nearest she saw wan ran out with a club. He chased her to some undergrowth to the north of the camp and was be-Rough Riders came to her rescue and took her

how they love horseflesh," said a big. round Josephine and discussed this new developaste of a colt, and she'll never eat anything but hade a thirty-foot leap toward me from a He measured nine feet and a half in length

Josephine submits to petting a varia a rang good grace. Once in a while she will spring around and open her great mouth to hiss. Her favorite playment is Cuba, a woolly terrier, which the Rough Riders say was the first over the Spanish lines at San Juan. Josephine's antipathy to dogs lines at San Juan. Josephine's antipathy to dogs lines not seem to extend to Cuba, with whom she

An offer was made Troop A of \$500 for its mascot.
There was a later offer of \$400, but both were rejusted as the troop is determined to take Josephine
ack to Prescott.

Teddy's Terrors love a scrap, and if the camp is filled with unearthly yells and the troopers are seen to be running like mad toward some part of the camp, it may be known that there is a fight Cecil Bende, the cook of Troop H, is a fat, blond repular with the troop because of his unwilling-ness to accommodate "Sam" Wikinson, although a slight-looking youth, is one of the athletes of the troop, and is said to be a New-York University "Sam" had a friend out recently, and asked the cook for 'we rashers of eggs instead of one ords which ended with the cook calling the trooper unprintable names. Wilkinson followed the cook edge of a ditch that was filled with vellow clay. There were several passes and then the two men clinched and rolled into the ditch, with the rook underneath Wilkinson, instead of punching him plastered him with the bright yellow clay He rubbed it over his white cooking suit, he rubbed tt into his mouth and ears, he plastered his head with it, and then he piled a heap of the sticky stuff with it, and then he piled a heap of the sticky stuff on the top of his bald head. Meantime the Rough Riders did a war dance of delight around the ditch, yelling like Comarche Indians, and screaming with laughter. Finally, the athlete stapped a gob of the stuff in the cook's eye, and then, lumping out of the ditch, he walked slowly up the walk to his tent and resumed his interrupted dinner. The cook was mad enough to bite nails, and while he stood wiping the clay from his head he hurled he stood wiping the clay from his head he hurled he stood wiping the clay from his head he hurled he stood wiping the clay from his head he hurled he stood wiping the clay from he head work have seidom been excelled, while the cowboys went into snasms of merriment over each outburst of wrath. I don't think that fellow has had enough," said wilkinson, quaetly "I'll give him another dose to morrow."

He was given a flerce-looking Indian Territory horse that had been so wild that it could hardly be tied up for oats. He had to biindfold the beast before he could get into the saddle, and after he aid so the horse gave one bound and then trotted off as easy as a family Dobbin

He's plumb gentle," said "Dick," with supreme disdain as he dismounted Dicks" endeavors had been a little tame, so Colonel Roosevelt sent for "Bill" Wood, of Colorado. "Bill" used to be after winning Colonel Cody's \$500 reward for any one who would ride a particularly victous stallion.
Wood is accredited with being the best rider in the regiment. He jumped on the back of a black plunger, and to make sure that there would be no he took his hat and struck the horse across the eyes several times, and then waved it across the eyes several times, and then waved it over his head. The horse at once got to business. He sprang in the air and came down wiff on his forefeet. Then he began a series of undulations that made his back and neck look like a semi-circle, with the surface of the ground as a base line. On top of the semi-circle sat the emiling rider, his body awaying at each pitch as gracefully as a plume. Suddenly the horse whitled and Ward's body followed the lives of an inverted and Ward's body followed the lives of an inverted and Ward's hody followed the lives of an inverted funged toward the Rough Riders, who scattered in jumped toward the Rough Riders, who scattered in great confusion, while Colonel Roosevelt's friends clapped their approval of the brilliant performance. Old Thirteen, a light drap horse was brought to

great confusion. While collections of the brilliant performance old Thirteen, a light drab horse was brought out for McGinty a grinning Irish boy to ride. McGinty was given a usir of spurs two sizes too large for him, and when the horse began to jump side, wise and to whir! McGinty gradually rose in the air until one foot touched the saddle and the other was in the air. Then down came McGinty, to the ground, on his tack. He simply grinned at the horse as it pounded its forefeet in the vicinity of his head, and he eisurch got up. He mounted again and went boobing and bolting and whirling aver the field with loose rains until Old Thirteen was tired out. McGinty called himself names because he couldn't get over the thought that he had been thrown, but his friends molified him by insisting that it was due to his loose spurs.

Some of the borg were disappointed that Sergeant Tom Darnell did not ride. Darnell divides honors with Wood, McGinty and "Smokey." Darnell rode a horse in camp the other day that it has cost two men their lives to try to ride.

"Bill" Wood is going to manage a Rough Riders show that is to start from New-York as soon as the regiment dishands. He will take ten or twelve of the best riders with him, and will buy from the Government some of the best of the bucking horses that are now with the regiment.

Upon the edge of the Cataract Canyon, in Artsona forty miles north of the nearest lown and waits "Jim" Johnson sits in a grazer's cabin and waits rty miles north of the nearest town, Williams, for the return of his pard." Harry" J. Sellers.
who is a member of Troop A. Rough Riders. "Harry" and "Jim" have been partners for twenty

they graze on the Arizona plateaus A order to keep drinking water for their cattle the dry months of the year, they have dammed part of the canyon, and there they keep enough

melted snow to water their stock all summer. It was in April that Sellers rade down to Willams to buy provisions and get his semi-annual eupply of news of the world. When he heard that the Maine had been gunk and that Major Brodie was trying to get up a regiment of cowboys, he put spurs to his horse to tell "Jim" the news and to get ready to go to the front. "Jim" histened, and then took down his rife and began to clean it. "What are you doing Jim" inquired histry. "Going to line," said "Jim," as he continued the polishing

"Now, look here, Jim we can't both so. Some-body's got to look after the cattle. Let's draw lots to see who goes. If he's killed the other man will have the cattle."

have the cattle."

"Jim" agreed, and two strikes were procured.
"Jim" on the little straw and had to stey at home. It nearly broke his heart when Harry fode off to war. Harry has written him several letters describing the "fun" at La Quasina and San Juan in order to cheer him.
"I'm anxious to get back," said Rough Rider.
"The anxious to get back," said Rough Rider.
Bellers to a Tribune revorter. "Jim and me never had a word, and we've been together twenty years.
We understand each other.

The Reason

Lundborg's Perfumes are so popular is, because they have the natural fragrance of the flowers.

strength, lie about upon the benches, recline against the side of the building or sit in little groups swapping varus while waiting for the train friends who are to care for them on the way, but

them were it not for the nurses who have volun sheer weakness. All day long they are bustly en-gaged, and they seem never to live. Many a soldier they seem to find reward enough.

In the extreme end of the waiting room, supple-

the solder is well enough to leave his cot. The other day a sick man called one of the nurses to him and said.

I want you to do something for me badly."

The nurse thought it would be the usual request to write a letter to a sweetheart or a mother, but she was nonplussed when the young man continued.

dich yelling like Comanche Indians, and organical ting with laughter. Finally, the athlete shapped a fine with laughter. Finally, the athlete shapped and of the stuff in the cook's eye, and then jumpling the district of the dich, he walked slowly up the walk into our of the ditch, he walked slowly up the walk into our of the ditch, he walked slowly up the walk into our of the ditch, he walked slowly up the walk into our of the ditch, he walked slowly up the walk into our of the ditch, he walked slowly up the walk into our of the ditch, he walked slowly up the walk into our of the ditch, he walked slowly up the walk into our of the ditch, he was several one to confine alone to the societies of the society will be a sood wiping the clay firm his head he hurled he stood wiping the head of the stood wiping the clay firm his head he hurled he stood wiping the clay firm his head he hurled he stood wiping the head of the head enough. The nurses and she would the stood wiping the head of the stood wiping the h

Ira A Sankey, the singer, has been at Camp Wikoff several times, and on each of his visits he has stopped at the several Y M. C. A tents to sing for the soldiers. A crowd gathers in the tent imme-diately when his presence becomes known and re-

distely when his presence becomes known and remains until Mr. Sankey takes his departure. He said to a Tribune reporter upon the occasion of his last visit that he thought all the soldiers volunteers and Regulars alike, should be sent home at once. The war is over, he continued, and every one of the men is anxious to get back sgain among old familiar sights and faces. There they would regain their spirits faster than they do here, and in a short time be in a better condition for inture service than if they were kept at Camp Wikoff. You cannot say that too emphatically. This is a beculful place for a camp, and I doubt if any more beautiful or healthful camp site could be found in the United States, but the soldiers ought to be sent home at once. I know of one officer of this opinion, and probably all of them are

The Atm; must is one in the most interesting adjuncts of the camp. He is a great truant and never misses a chance to get loose from the picket line when, with a look of giee apparent in every feature of his face, from his ears down, he goes wandering away, resisting all attempts at capture. His wanderings lead him far from camp limits, too, and there will probably be mules from one and of Long Island to the other long after the Sth Army Corps has been dissolved and sent back to Army posts and barracks.

But at present the mules render the early morning hours distressing. They begin to get hungry long before reveille, and their braying makes sleeping after 5 o'clock almost impossible.

THE MISSOURI AWAITING ORDERS

The hospital ship Missouri went to the Columbia Stores, Brooklyn, yesterday, to take on supplies Major Arthur, the surgeon in charge of the Missouris is now awaiting orders for the future move ments of the ship. Just prior to her making he sourly is now awaiting orders for the future move-ments of the ship. Just prior to her making her recent trip to Santiago it was understood at the Army Building that the Missouri would then re-turn here and he fitted out for a voyage to the Philipping. Inis opinion is still maintained at the building, although Major Arthur has received the orders.

the building, although Major Arthur has an orders no orders. Just before the Missouri went to Brooklyn the Just before the Missouri went to Brooklyn the steam launch of the ship landed at the Battery with Joseph Nilsson, a private of the Hospital Corps, who had become insane through the strain of his hard work on the ship. He was tied to a stretcher when landed, and will be taken to his stretcher when landed, and will be taken to his borne at Washington, D. C. under charge of nurses. Nilsson is a Swede and is said to have heen a physician before enlisting in the Hospital Corps at the beginning of the war.

NORMAN T HARRINGTON MARRIED. Milwaukee, Sept. 12.-Norman Taylor Harring-Milwaukee Sept 12 Norman Laylor Harring-ton one of the first heroes developed in the war with Spain, has been married to Miss Anna Spencer, daughter of Robert C. Spencer, of this

Just before the breaking out of the war with Just before the breaking out of the war with Spain Mr. Harrington was at Barcelona, when a mob attempted to tear down the cost of arms of the United States Consulate of that city. Mr. Harrington went to the assistance of Consul Bowen Harrington went to the assistance of Consul Bowen and they held the mob at bay until it was dispersed. Consul Bowen has written to Mr. Harring forms mother, declaring that recognition has never toen accorded the courage displayed by her son on that occasion.

FOUR GENERAL HOSPITALS DESIGNATED. Washington, Sept 12 - The post hospital at Wash-Washington, Sept 12.—The post hospital at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, the Sternberg and Sanger field hospitals at Chickameuga. Park and the military hospital at Ponce, Porto Rico, have been designated as general hospitals, and are placed under the excusive control of the Surgeon-General of the Army.

IMMUNE PRIVATE KILLED AT GALVESTON Galveston, Fex. Sept. 12 -- Edward Alexander 'allahan, a private in the 1st United States Volunteers (immunes), was shot dead last night, and his companion, "Jack" Elliott, a civilian, was The waiting-room of the Montauk railroad station has all the appearance of a convalescent ward
to a hospital these days. Soldiers who have been
sick, but who have gained sufficient health and
strength to travel, through the room nours before wounded in the abdomen Henry Owens, a super-

SUFFERING EXAGGERATED.

MANY UNFOUNDED STORIES OF HARD SHIFS AMONG VOLUNTEERS.

COMPARISON OF DEATHS FROM DISEASE WITH INC. TRUBALLARY OF THE TRUBENT

Washington, Sept. 12.-It is already becoming apparent that the policicians who from partisan me degree responsible for the conduct of the doing the business. By their wildly exaggerated eral Ohio soldiers, who, it was asserted were ill it could obtain furloughs and be brought home. This men themselves, but the Fresident, it is said, was deeply moved by the statements made to him and were in the condition described and able to be Kinley was promptly placed in possession of facts the anxiety and distress of the mothers and wiver been aroused, the facts being that the men were

That there has been much suffering among the the suffering under the circumstances, has been unusual in amount or degree, such observers wil ber of deaths from disease, so far as it has been ascertained, does not prove or indicate that such has been the case. The District of Columbia regi-ment which returned to Washington on Friday

he hospital again

But this curious appetrs develops even before transports while many of its members were sick he soldier is well enough to leave his cot. The and debilitated. It remained in camp at Montauk he soldier is well enough to leave his cot.

did, and it made the voyage to Montauk on Army transports while many of its members were sick and debilitated. It remained in camp at Montauk for several days and was thence transferred by tall to Washington, the officers and men not being compelled to rule on open flat cats or in close freight cars, and it arrived here in fairly good condition. Since it left its amony in Washington, four months ago, the regiment has lost difteen men, who died of disease. It will not be unfair to compare the casualties from disease in this regiment with those of several of the hundred day regiments with those of several of the hundred day regiments or cannized it Ohio in May, 1844 none of which served a longer time and some a shorter time than the Pustriet regiment. In 1844 the Civil War had been in progress three years. The quartermaster's commissary and medical departments of the Army were thoroughly organized field and secenal hospitals were fully equipped with experienced surgeous and nurses and medical and other supplies, the Sanitary Commission had its agents in every military camp and hospital doing in large measure the same work done by the Red Cross since the beginning of the war against Spain. In every respect the conditions were more favorable for the troops than they were the health of the war against Spain. In every respect the conditions were more favorable for the troops than they were was in the Army of the Potomac, and three which were stationed in the defences of Washington during their entire service at the front. The total number of deaths from disease in the ten restructive was in the Army of the Potomac, and three which were stationed in the defences of Washington during their entire service at the front. The total number of deaths from disease in the ten restructive was in the Civil War, which is resarded as trustworthy. This wan an average of more than thirty-four to the regiment.

Company M. of the 71st Regiment, whose body was exhumed two days ago from among the unclaimed the soldier cemetery at Camp guard of honor, composed of members of Company M. was formed at the entrance to the room in

Chaplain Jones of the Texas, who officiated paid Chaptain Jones of the Texas, who officiated paid a high terbute to the soldier, who he said, had passed out of the Ilst New-York Volunteers to be mustered into the Grand Army of the Redeemed. Solos appropriate to the occasion were sung by members of the Young Men's Christian Association, after which the funeral procession started for Woodlawn Cemetery, where the burial took place. A salute was fired over the grave. The funeral of Private John E. Burke, of Company H. of the first also took place yesterday from his home. No. 25 Second-ave. There was a large number of friends present. The services were held at Calvary Cemetery, where the burial took place. A corporal's guard from Company H guarded the coffin. Burke died two days ago from general exhaustion.

POADS TO CARRY THE TROOPS.

Awards for the transportation of troops back to their permanent tarracks were made yesterday by the Transportation Bureau of the Quartermaster's Department at the Army Building. The 4th In-fantry, going to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, will be sent by way of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and its connections, at the rate of \$15.25 for each officer and man, with an

rate of \$15.25 for each officer and man, with an extra charge of \$5 for sleeping-car berths for the sick and for the officers.

The I'rk Infantry is to go to Columbus, Ohio, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the rate of \$25 each, and \$125 per berth in sleeping cars. The 12th Infantry which goes to Forts Niagara and Porter, will go on the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, at the rate of \$5 for each officer and man. There will be an extra charge of \$1 for berths. FIFTH OHIO HOME FROM FLORIDA.

Cleveland Sept 12 - The 5th Ohio Volunteers arrived here to-day from Fernandina, Pla, on two rived here to-day from Fernandina, Fla. on two special trains of twenty coaches each, over the Big Four Railroad, and was received with an enthusiastic demonstration. The arrival of the soldiers was announced by the ringing of bella, the blowing of steam whist-less, the rear of cannon and the cheers of thousands of people, who surrounded the Union Station and crowded the streets. The 6th will go into camp here for thirty days, at the expiration of which it will be mustered out.

NAVAL RECRUITS WANTED

San Francisco, Sept. 12 - This week is expected to be a busy one at the naval recruiting rendezvous in this city. A large number of the men at present with Admiral Dewey in Manila have completed their terms of service, and the local recruiting officer here has received instructions from Weshington to enlist three hundred men. Machinists, firemen, yeoman, musicians, seamen and ordinary seamen are all wanted.

IN MEMORY OF D. K. REYNOLDS.

A service in memory of Daniel K. Reynolds, privary Methodist Episcopul Church, One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-st and Seventh-ave, on Sunday afternoon. The service was held by the Bible class of which the soldier was a member, and was con-ducted by the Rev. W. P. Odell, paster of the ducted by the Rev. W. P. Odeil, paster of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Carpenter, of the Duanc Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Swift, recreatry of the Metropolitan Division of the Epworth League Reynolds was twenty-seven years oid, and had been a member of the liet for four years when he went to the front. He took part in all the battles before Santiago. In the trenches he was attacked with malaria and dysentern, and was sent north with the first contingent of the sick and wounded. He left Cuha on August 27, but died at sea on the night of August 39. He was bursed at sea. He was the son of Theodore W. and Amelia Reynolds, and lived with his parents at One-hundred and-fifty-fifth-st. and St. Nicholas-ave.

MAJOR J. R. BRANCH RESIGNS.

Major James R. Branch, of the 7th Immune Regiment, United States Volunteers, has resigned his place in the Army, and his resignation was accepted yesterday. Major Branch is secretary of the American Bankers' Association. His resignation at this time was due to pressing business engagements.

REVOLUTION IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

NATIVES HAVE PROBABLY CONQUERED THE A NATIONALIST PARTY FORMED TO PROMOTE PPANIARDS.

San Francisco, Sept. 12 - The Caroline Islands which belong to Spain, are undoubtedly by time in the hands of the natives of the group, with the Spanish garrison wiped out.

News of a revolution in the islands reached this the the story was borne to Honolulu by the steamer Cop-tie. The story was borne to Honolulu by a trad-ing schooner, which touched at the Carolines. The native kings of the group, who had long been at war with each other, some months ago declared a truce, combined their forces and began

war against the Spanish authorities. The Spaniards were concentrated at Ponape, and t was here the natives made their attack, The natives fought with such vigor and in such

retreat and take shelter in the barracks, which they held.

The gunleast Quiros was then dispatched to Guam for aid, but on arriving there found the American flag flogsing. The Quiros never returned, and at Yap, in the Caroline group, it was thought she was lost. The aupoestion is that the Ladones garrison of Americans has possession of her. There were two gundred soldiers in Fonage, but these were poorly supplied with ammunition, and in no position to resist a prolonged attack. The helief is that the pace was captured and the Spanish garrison dain. The entire group, unless the Spanish garrison dain. The entire group unless the Spanish made in the possession of the natives. This atory is confirmed by James Wilder, of Honolulu, who recently returned to Hawaii from a four in the Carolines. He said at that time the natives were much escontented and were preparing for a revolution.

WINTER HOSPITALS FOR TROOPS.

SUBGEON-GENERAL STEPNBERG TALKS OF THE

to-day furnished some interesting details of the plans of the War Department, referred to vesterfor some time eracting such a hospital on the Govreception of troops next Friday. There is already at the fort a tent hospital in excellent shape, cap-There is already far barracks, and will contain one thousand beds.

Looking shead to the possibility of an extended department for the care of the sick soldiers. Surgeon-General Sternberg is planning for an nespital on an even larger scale at some of the

FOURTH ARMY CORPS RECUPERATING

the War Department has deemed it proper to make public the following latter recrived by Surgeon-General Sternberg from Malor-General Copplinger.

General Sternberg from Malor-General Copplinger.

Camp Headquainters Fourth Army Corps.

Headquainters Fourth Army Corps.

General G M Sternberg Surgeon-General United States Army. Washington D. C.

Dear Surgeon-General I have an impression that at this time it may be of interest to you to have a line on the auditary condition of the Pourth Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Pourth Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Pourth Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Pourth Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Pourth Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Pourth Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Pourth Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Pourth Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in an attraction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in a traction of the Indianal Army Corps. We are camped in a traction

Lancaster, Penn. Sept. 12 -Two soldiers died here

Lancaster, Penn Sept 12 - Two soldiers died here to day at St. Joseph's Hospital-Peter L. Stewart, Company D. 1st. Rhode Island Volunteers, whose home was in Ashton. R. L. and Delaware Ricards. Company I. 1st. Delaware, of Bridgeville, Del. Stewart was a married man, and leaves a widow and two children. Ricard was not married. The former died from obstruction of the bowels and the latter from gastrills.

Boston, Sept. 12 -Patrick H. Foley, Company E. oth Massachusetts Volunteers, died at the Hospital just before noon to-day. Private Elden P. Keene, of Company H, Sth Regiment, one of the was buried to-day from Sts. Peter and Paul's was buried to-day from St. Peter and Fall Church. South Boston. Requirem high mass was celebrated by the Rev. John Whalen.
The body of John J. Peard, of Company B. 8th Regiment, was buried in Old Dorchester Cemetery this forenoon. The final services over the body were held at St. Augustine's Church, where the Rev. Francis E. Russell officiated.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AT CAMP MEADE.

FENNSYLVANIA MEN TO GO TO PORTO RICO-NEW-YORK MAN DIES FROM HEART DISEASE Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 12.—Private William J. Mull, Company D. 20ist New-York Resiment, died suddenly to-day of heart disease. Regiment, died suddenly to-day of near disease.

Muil came to camp last night with his regiment,
and was proporting to bathe in the Susquenanna
River with some of his comrades when he expired.

His body will be shipped to his nome in New-York

of the First Battalion of the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment, which is doing fatigue duty at the commissary depot. Fifty men out of the battalion are absent without leave, and a detail will be sent from the regiment to search for them in and about Scranton. The men are anxious to get home, and it is thought it will be the next regiment from Pennsylvania to receive orders for mustering out Colonel Corvell expects to have the muster-out rolls and other papers in shape to leave camp on Saturday The 15th Pennsylvania Regiment has been assigned to the First Brigade of the Second Division, with the 2d West Virginia and the 201d

Division with the 2d West Virginia and the 20d New-York
Colonel Glenn to-day assumed command of the brigade composed of the 14th Pennsylvania, 2d Connecticut and 202d New-York regiments. General Grahum has decided to make two full divisions and a provisional division of one brigade, and General S. B. M. Young, of Pitsburg, and General S. B. M. Young, of Pitsburg with the First Division.

The 20d New-York and the 5th Massachusetts regiments arrived in camp to-day. Colonel Whitney of the 5th Massachusetts fell from his horse and broke a bone in his foot.

Colonel Rickards, of the 16th Pennsylvania Battallon, has been ordered to move his command to New-York to-morrow to take the boat on Wednesday for Porto Rico

BIDS FOR HOSPITAL LUMBER

Bids were opened at the Army Building yesterday for furnishing ten thousand feet of spruce lumber, 2x10x13, to be used in the construction of hospitals at Comp Meade, Middletown, Penn. Watson & Pettinger bid \$20.75 a thousand, and W. J. Van Clief bid Sig. The construction of wooden hos-pitals at the camp would indicate that a large force is to be encamped there even late into the cold weather. Bids were also received for supplying many other minor articles.

PLANS FOR BATTERY I

Battery I, 7th United States Artillery, left Willets Point yesterday on the Government steamer Gen-eral Meigs for Fort Slocum, Davids Island. The battery expects to receive orders shortly to go to Cuba for garrison duty. CUBANS PUBLISH A MANIFESTO.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE ISLAND.

At a meeting of Cubans held at No. 57 Wort Twenty-fifth-st. on the 10th inst a manifesto was read reviewing the antecedents of the present situation and setting forth at length the necessity of constituting a new party, which, without reference to previous political affiliation, should unite all the valuable elements of the population of the island increated in the well-being and prosperity of its peo pie, for the purpose of organizing and reconstruct-ing the country in conformity with the spirit of the resolutions passed by the Congress of the United

After referring to the military occupation of the island by the United States, explaining its natural and immediate consequences and showing that the

condition is only a transitory one, the manifesto says:

In laying down that fact as a fundamental one we must no forg t the deb. of gratitule which we owe to the United States, nor the motal responsibility which the United States, nor the motal responsibility which the United States has assumed before the world, appearing as the sponsor of the people of Cuha and of their capability to develop and flourish in peace under the beneficent influence of justice and liberty. There is no incompatibility whatever between the duties and feelings of the American people and our own duties and feelings. On the contrary, they fully harmonize, since they emanate in both cases from the same exalted ideal of civilization and progress. We have fought for the principle which the American people have laid down as the foundation of public law in America, namely, that those who govern derive their just powers from the consent of for governed. Stricting for our full autonomy for the purpose of organizing and governing jourselves in accordance with the dictates of our conscience and the conditions of our collective life, we affirm and realize the American principle and prove its virtuality and its efficacy in furthering the improvement of the individual man and of a people.

Laboring now for peace and order with the same ardor and constancy with which we engaged it was, we shall demonstrate that we were worth of the sacribes made by the American Nation in our behalf, and we shall dispel all suspicion as to our being unprepared for the political liberty which we have obtained. We shall thus fithy return the valuable service rendered us, and at once relieve our benefactors from all anxiety, showing that their zenerous act will netter be injurious to them nor even the source of serious care.

people of Cuba prosperous and happy, and calls upon all who are animated by that feeling, whether Cubans or Spaniards, to join hands in the further ance of that noble and patriotic purpose. The maniately the following resolutions were submitted and

the necessity of uniting the political elements of the country for the purpose of aupporting the principles and of achieving the object which inspired the war

and.
Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty shall be to publish and distribute a manifesto wherein the purpose and object of the proposed party are set forth at length and to take all such other steps as may be necessary in order to convene

Varona, Carlos I. Parraga, acting secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary Party: Juan F. O'Farril,

ordinates, according to have been drawn up.

Fifth-When all the public functionaries have been appointed the Government of the United States will deliver the island into the hands of the Cubans and withdraw its army of occupation.

NINTH NEW-YORK TO START FOR HOME.

CHICKAMAUGA CAMP NEARLY A THING OF THE PAST

Chickamanga National Military Park, Tennessee, Sept 12. The 9th New-York is being paid to The regiment has packed all its effects, and is expected to start for home early to-morrow morning. The 22d Kentucky is also in readiness to move, and is expected to get away before to-morrow night, is expected to get away before to-morrow hight. The departure of these regiments will leave only about eighteen hundred men at Chickamauga, these comprising one regiment, and five hundred men in the hospitals. The Midway at Lytle, which was the scene of much turmoil during the summer, is now a thing of the past. The last of the small shops were closed to-day, the majority of the shopmen going to other camps. The work of cleaning up the park is progressing rapidly. The refuse is being burned, and great quantities of disinfectants are being used.

MODEL HOSPITAL AT CHICKAMAUGA Washington, Sept. 12 -The following dispatch

was made public to-day

Chickamanga Park, Georgia, Sept. II. 1898.

To the President Less than forty days ago work
was begun to build and -quip Sternberg Hospital
to supply a crying demand for better accommodations and more careful treatment of the sick of
this command, who were daily increasing in numbers when I assumed command on August 2. Major
Griffin was put in charge of this hospital, and it
has been in that time of infinite comfort to the
hundreds of sick who have been in its wards, and
is now a model field hospital in every way. He
deserves great praise and commendation for the
work he has dore.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Major-General, commanding

TAX ON ASSIGNMENTS OF PAT

Washington, Sept. 12 - The Adjutant-General has issued in general orders a letter from the Commis sioner of Internal Revenue, in response to an in quiry from the Paymaster-General of the Army as to whether assignments or transfers of officers' pay accounts require stamps. The ruling of the pay accounts require stamp.

Commissioner is that if the money is due and payable on demand a two-cent stamp will be required, but that if the officer has anticipated his pay and is drawing money on the amount due to him in the future, the orders for the payment of the money will require a two-cent stamp for each \$100 or fraction thereof.

ORDERED TO BE MUSTERED OUT. Washington, Sept. 12.—These troops were ordered mustered out to-day
Heavy Battery C. Connecticut Volunteers, at Ni-

antic, Conn.

First Georgia Infantry, Knoxville, to home stations of companies.

Fourth New-York Light Battery, Hempstead, to armory, New-York Light Battery, Hempstead, to armory, New-York Light Battery, Hempstead, to armory, New-York, Light Battery, Hempstead, to Seventh New-York Light Battery, Hempstead, to Seventh New-York Light Battery, Hempstead, to State armory, Rochester, N. Y.

A HOSPITAL TRAIN IN JERSEY CITY

A hospital train of eleven cars arrived in the Pennsylvania station at Jersey City late on Sunday night from Cincinnati It was in charge of Sur geons Charles Richards and H. A. Shaw. geons Charles Richards and H. A. Shaw. Two stewards and twenty nurses were also on the train. Two more cars were added to the train to-day, and it is waiting for the sick soldiers. Surgeon Richards said he had received orders from the War Department to report with the train here. He did not know where he was to get the sick from neither could he tell where he was to take them.

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SPANISH PRISONERS SAIL.

ADMIRAL CERVERA AND HIS MEN START FOR HOME ON THE CITY OF ROME.

OVER SEVENTEEN HUNDRED MUN. WHO HAVE BEEN IN NEW HAMPSHIER TWO MONTHS -INVESTIGATING SHOOTING ON THE HARVARD

steamship City of Rome, with Admiral Cervera and staff and over seventeen hundred Spanish prisoners, sailed from this port at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon for Santander, a port in northern Spain.

Most of the sailors and marines who survived the disaster which befell the warships of Admiral Pas-

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 12.-The Anchor Line

cual Cervera at Santiago in July were taken from Seavey's Island this morning to the steamship, which had been chartered to take the Admiral, his officers and men to their native country The work of transporting the prisoners was begun at 5:45 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock all were on board.

The arrangements necessary for the comfort of the men during the voyage were burried as much as possible, as the sailing time had been fixed for noon or soon after. Admiral Cervera, with his son, Angel, made tarewell visits to the officers of the navy yard at a colock and afterward boarded the City of Rome.

On his way to the boar the Admiral spoke enthusiastically to those who accompanied him of the ish prisoners, to his staff and to himself. tailed the many courtesies he had received at Portemouth, Annapolis, Norfolk, New-York and Waste ngton. He said he was most favorably impressed with the American people and would carry home with him many nappy recollections of the kindness and generosity of those high in official circles, as well as of citizens in every walk of life.

These sentiments were heartily indorsed by his

son. Lieutenant Angel Cervers, and the other offcers of his staff.

As soon as the prisoners were safely on board the steamer the 104 cick men in the hospital were carefully moved, and the last man was carried on board shortly after noon. All the Spanish prisoners were warmly clothed in American uniforms, and as soon as they were sent below every porthole was filled with Spanish faces, looking, probably, for the last time on America. Thousands of spectators, who were viewing the scene from all kinds of river craft and from the shore, cheered the Spaniards, who

At the request of Admiral Cervera each man received a package containing sandwiches of roast beef and soft bread, as the Admiral was doubtfus whether the men would receive anything further to est on board to-day. As the prisoners awoke they destroyed the mat-

tresses they had been using, under the impression that they would receive new ones when they went crowd of 1,568 men when they were informed that

no mattresses would be given out and that they would be obliged to sleep on the boards throughout the journey to Santander.

The Spanish prisoners have been on New-Hampshire soil for two months. The first batch of prisoners consisted of \$2 men, who arrived here on the St. Louis July 2, and the second consisted of 1,000 men, who were brought here on the Harvard July 15. During the sojouth here thirty have died in the hospital.

During the sojouin here thirty have died in the hospitul. The big Anchor liner got away at 12:15 o'clock. As she passed down the harbor on her way to the seather speciators on small craft and on snore renewal their cheering and the steam vessels blew whitstles for several minutes. Admiral Cervera stood on deck looking toward the city until the vessel had reached the open sea.

Colonel E. S. Dudley, United States Army, of the Adjutant-General's Office in Washington, is here, making an investigation of the shooting of Spanish prisoners one beard the auxiliary cruiser Harvard which occurred, just before the vessel left Cuba for Seavey's Island. He took the testimony of the marines and the Spanish prisoners and uso had a long contention with Admiral Cervera on the matter. The shooting was the outcome of a dispute between a number of the prisoners and several privates of the 9th Massachusetts, who were on board

NO CONVICTS AMONG SPANISH PRISONERS. Emilio M. Castillo, president of the Spanish Benevolent Society of New-York, emphatically de-

nies that there was any foundation for a report published yesterday in a daily paper of this city

that among the Spanish sallor-prisoners in the

camp at Portsmouth there were three hundred who were taken from penal institutions to serve on Admiral Cervera's ships, and who fear that when they get back to Spain they will be imprisoned again.

In a letter to that paper Mr. Castillo wrote: "The Spanish prisoners, who have served their country at least as valuantly as those of the American Navy, because they fought against superior and overwhelming forces, ought not to be classified as criminals before a country that has learned to respect them, although defeated, and has acted so kindly and nobly with those who formerly were its enemies."

TO SEND THE LAD BACK HOME.

THE TOUNG PORTO RICAN WHO CAME ON THE MISSISSIPPI, WAS HOMESICK, NOT DEMENTED.

Alacdeo Debedu, the fourteen-year-old boy who left Ponce, Porto Rico, and was brought here with the troops on the United States transport Mississippi, is in charge of Mrs. Wyatt, the matron at the women's prison, Jersey City. The boy, who does not understand English, acted as if demented, and Captain Goudie, commander of the transport, delivered him into the custody of the Jersey City police. Captain Goudle intended to have the boy sent back home. Young Debedu refused food and he rebelled when an attempt was made to give he rebelied when an attempt was made to give him a berth. The young rover brightened when Justice of the Peace Martinez, of Jersey City, a native of Cuba, talked to him at at the police station. He said he had been persuaded to board the vessel by a man who talked Spanish, and he understood that it was an excursion and that the vessel would return in a few hours. He became homesick and wanted to go home to his mother. His father, he said, is dead. He was happy when informed that he would be sent back to Porto Rico. The Jersey City officials will communicate with the Government officials about the boy.

TO CARE FOR WISCONSIN MEN.

Drs. A. W. Kanouse and T. T. Beveridge, of Appleton, Wis., called at the Army Building yesterday to find out what disposition would be made of the three companies of the 2d Wisconsin Volunteers who will arrive here on the Alamo Thursday. The physicians were sent here with funds to look after all Wisconsin troops arriving from Porto Rico. They could not find out just when the Wisconsin men would be sent West or where they would camp while here.

Enropean Admertisements.

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